OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1750. [N°. 348.]

Non enim gazæ, neque conſularis
Submovet lictor miſeros tumultus
Mentis, & Curas laqueata circùm
Tecta volantes.

——— *Timor & Minæ*
Scandunt eodem quò dominus; neque
Decedit æratra triremi, &
Poſt equitem ſedet atra Cura.

HORACE.

THE Contemplation of human Greatneſs, whether derived from Wealth, from Deſcent, or from Power, if purſued with ſome Attention, is the moſt effectual Charm againſt the inordinate Deſire of it. This I have often found by Experience; and, as I do not perceive myſelf to be very ambitious or covetous by Nature, I have thus been kept from growing ſo by Habit or Cuſtom. A Man that has few Deſires, is content with few Enjoyments: But then, provided that Health be one of them, he has thoſe few in higher Perfection. What is abſolutely neceſſary to Life is obtained at an eaſy and cheap Rate, and can ſeldom be wanted by the loweſt of Mankind, if they are but induſtrious.

Meat, Cloaths, and *Fire*, are the Three Requiſites aſſigned by the Poet to human Life, and deſcribed as the whole which Riches can beſtow upon us that is eſſential to our Happineſs. I remember indeed to have once heard a jovial Companion exclaim againſt this narrow Allowance, and cry Mr. *Pope* ſeveral hard Names for omitting *Drink*, which is the moſt eſſential of all in the Opinion of our ſocial Philoſopher. But he was at length pacified, by a reverend Critic who happened to be preſent, and aſſured him, that *Meat* or *Food*, in the ſcriptural Language, includes all that is taken into the Body by way of Nouriſhment; juſt as *Man* ſignifies the whole human Species, Female as well as Male.

And let us conſider the Matter as long as we pleaſe, we ſhall find that theſe Three Things are all that the Rich, the Great, the Powerful, of any Age, and both Sexes, can be ſaid properly to poſſeſs; and that theſe are as fully and more quietly enjoyed by Perſons of lower Rank, who have them as well ſuited to their Neceſſities, tho' with leſs Variety than thoſe exalted Objects of their Envy.

Meat, Cloaths and *Fire*, are indeed more than ſome rich Men do really enjoy. This the Poet very judiciouſly obſerves ſoon after in the ſame Epiſtle. If he had known the wretched *Fuſcus*, he could not but have added him to the Inſtances he has choſen to exemplify his Doctrine. *Fuſcus* was Lord of the Manor he ſtarved in, and had the largeſt unincumbered Eſtate in all the Hundred, if not in the whole County. He had a Pair of old Geldings, who looked as lean as himſelf, and were ſuffered to graze in the green Ground of his Garden to ſave Provender. He wondered at the Extravagance of his Father, who had ſet apart a whole Acre of Land for his Pleaſure, and expended on it many a needleſs Pound in Trees and Flowers. The Trees *Fuſcus* cut down to burn in Winter as long as they laſted, and then ſat ſhivering without a Fire. As to the Roots of the perennial Flowers, (the only Flowers that were alive the ſecond Year of his Poſſeſſion) they ſent up the Promiſe of their Bloom together with the Weeds, which were alſo crop'd off with them in their earlieſt Verdure, by *Barebones* and *Roſinante*.

He would have had never a Servant, of either Sex, if all his Tenants could have paid their Rents; for no Perſon, who had a Choice betwixt his Service and Beggary, would have preferred the former. But the dutiful Son of one honeſt, unfortunate Farmer, and the Daughter of another, ſubmitted to the miſerable Captivity to keep their antient Parents out of Jail. They had no Wages of *Fuſcus*, their Fathers being obliged to clothe them by way of Intereſt for their Arrears of Rent: Nor would they have had ſufficient Diet, of the meaneſt Kind, if the poor old Men had not continually added to their own Poverty, by ſupplying their Children with Food as well as Raiment.

Fuſcus lived 'till the ſevere Winter of 1739-40, which put an End to his wretched Being, and in that Inſtance conferred a Benefit on the reſt of Mankind. His Garden and Orchard were entirely bare of Trees; the Pales that divided them were all conſumed; and *Barebones* being quite ſtarved to Death, hardy old *Roſinante* was left to ſhift for himſelf abroad in the Midſt of the Froſt, that his own rotten Rack and Manger might be the next Offering to *Vulcan*. When none of theſe, nor any other combuſtible Thing which *Fuſcus* thought uſeleſs, were left about the Houſe, Coals were become ſo dear, that he could not afford to buy any. He ſoon contracted a violent Cold, which ſettling in his Stomach, he could not afford a Glaſs of generous Liquor to drive it thence.

It was now the Beginning of *February*, and *Fuſcus* manifeſtly declined every Day. One of his Tenants was an Apothecary, who went to viſit him in this Condition out of Charity. *Galen* pleaded the Neceſſity of a good Fire, and a little good Wine by way of Cordial; for as to a Cordial from his Shop, he knew 'twould be in vain to recommend it, unleſs it were *gratis*. *Fuſcus* declared, that his Rents did not come in, that he had no Money by him, and that he would not ſend for any Thing on Credit. Though the Apothecary did not believe him, he yet fell in with the Humour, and offered him Five Guineas for preſent Uſe, to be deducted from the next Half-year's Rent. *Fuſcus* took the Money, put it to his Heap, ſent for neither Coals nor Cordial, and in few Days after died; when above 1000 *l.* in ready Caſh, which he had received ſince he was able to go abroad, was found in the Houſe, beſides Security for upwards of 20,000 *l.* more in the public Funds, and elſewhere.—Let the Man, who has above Competency, and a Heart to uſe it, reflect on the Caſe of *Fuſcus*, and he will ſoon perceive, that greater Abundance will not alone increaſe his Happineſs. What muſt the Anxiety be, when there was ſo much voluntary Miſery!

I have dwelt ſo long upon this Story, which regards Wealth only, that I muſt ſay the leſs of Power and Dignity, which *Horace*, in my Motto, ſeems to have chiefly in View. However, if we conſider the Matter cloſely, it is not Dignity and Power, but the Riches by which they are acquired, or which they beſtow when acquired, that procure us the Enjoyments and Conveniences of Life. Yet even theſe Enjoyments and Conveniences, when poſſeſſed and uſed in the utmoſt Extent, and added to every other Advantage of Life, are no Security for the Peace of our Minds, cannot preſerve us againſt corroding Cares, and more diſtracting Terrors; as the *Roman* Poet affirms, with great Elegance, in the Verſe I have taken from him.

The unlearned Reader may poſſibly deſire a Verſion of ſo many formidable *Latin* Lines from *Horace*, when he ſees them ſtand at the Head of this Paper, and more than once referred to. Tho' the two Odes they are taken from, have perhaps been oftener tranſlated than any of the other Works of that courtly Poet; yet, as I have not any of thoſe Tranſlations juſt at hand, I ſhall attempt to give his general Senſe in theſe Paſſages, with the Liberty of a modern *Imitator*, alias *Paraphraſt*, alias *Doer into Engliſh*. His Mention of the chief Enſigns of Majeſty known to the *Romans*, will juſtify any parallel Alluſions I may make Uſe of in *Engliſh*.

CARE *will intrude on great Affairs:*
In vain are Pomp and Splendor choſen:
It mounts the ſtatelieſt Flight of Stairs,
And haunts Verſailles *and* Herrenhauſen.

In Coach, on Horſeback, run or trot,
Cloſe CARE *attends, tho' Guards ſurround:*
It boldly boards the gilded Yacht,
And lands on Dutch *or* Engliſh *Ground.*

It will be impoſſible, I conceive, for the moſt dextrous *Innuendo-Expoſitor* to wreſt theſe Lines into a diſloyal or indecent Reflection. A Thought, which gave no Offence to *Auguſtus*, and which his favourite Poet was not afraid to repeat, can never juſtly offend, except in a critical Senſe, when more weakly expreſſed in another Language. It is not to degrade the greateſt Monarch, but to diſpenſe a powerful Antidote againſt the Poiſon of Envy and Ambition in his Inferiors, when we repreſent him as ſubject, in the Midſt of his royal or imperial State, to Cares and Anxieties as well as the meaneſt Mortal: Nay, it is even a Compliment to paint thoſe Cares and Anxieties, as of Neceſſity much more numerous, and greater in degree, than can poſſibly happen to the loweſt of his Subjects; tho' they are not perhaps of the ſame Kind. To be ſatirical upon a Prince, is to deſcribe him as giving a Looſe to his Appetites, as taking no Thought for his People, and as truſting the whole Adminiſtration of Government in the Hands of unable and rapacious Miniſters.

To deſcend then from Monarchs, and reflect a little on theſe Inſtruments of their Power, whom we call Miniſters: The better-intentioned of them, if they have no more than that Share of Truſt which they ought to have under a good Prince, for the Superintendency and Government of one of the leading Offices of a State, muſt have ſuch a conſtant Charge of Solicitudes on their Minds, as neceſſarily will render them rather the Subjects of Compaſſion than of Envy.

But for thoſe who have neither honeſt Deſigns nor great Abilities, and yet are thruſting themſelves (as Men of this Character always do) into every Buſineſs, and aſſuming the Direction of every other Servant of the Public; they muſt be continually tortured not only with the Cares of carrying ſo many Projects into Execution, in the Way that is moſt for their own Benefit, but with thoſe Dreads and

Apprehenſions which always attend on guilty Purpoſes, and beget a Hatred of the Virtues which they know to be the natural Enemies of their Mal-Adminiſtration.

Pity and Compaſſion cannot indeed belong to theſe, any more than Envy. They have this Peculiarity inſeparable from their Station, that while they are the eternal Slaves of their own Ambition, they are juſtly ſubject to eternal Reproaches for that very Ambition, for the Succeſs of it by ſiniſter Means, and for the bad Uſe they conſtantly make of the Power it procures them. Their officious and inſolent Intruſion on thoſe Offices, for which they have not the neceſſary Qualifications either of Head or Heart, is a Bar to every friendly, humane Sentiment which otherwiſe their Toils might command from thoſe below them. Would they merit Eſteem?—their only Method is to give way to better Men, and voluntarily deſcend to a State in which they have a Chance to appear innocent, becauſe they have neither the Power or Temptation to be ſtill greatly wicked.

To this Picture much Heightening might here be added; but that I leave to the Imagination of every Reader. While his Thoughts are employed on ſuch a Subject, I am much miſtaken if he does not find himſelf perfectly cured, at leaſt for the preſent, of any Deſire he might have had to become the Counterpart of it himſelf.

LONDON.

Thurſday both Houſes of Parliament met at Weſtminſter, purſuant to their laſt Prorogation. They were further prorogued to the 17th of January next, when they will ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs; and the ſame Night in Council a Proclamation was ordered to be iſſued out for this Purpoſe accordingly.

We hear that ſeveral Commoners will ſpeedily be made Peers.

The Hon. Geo. Townſhend, eldeſt Son to Lord Townſhend, has reſigned his Commiſſion as Colonel in the Foot Guards.

Geo. Boſcawen, Eſq; Captain in the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, is appointed a Colonel of a Regiment on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment.

An Order is made at the War Office, that all foreign Garriſons ſhall be relieved, for the future once in five Years.

We learn by a Veſſel lately arrived from the Canaries, that the young Prince of Annamabo, who ſailed ſome time ſince in a Man of War, is ſafely arrived in thoſe Iſlands in his Paſſage to the Coaſt of Guinea.

Wedneſday the Rev. Dr. John Martin, one of the Prebends of York, was appointed one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary, in the room of Dr. Conybeare, preſented to the See of Briſtol.

Wedneſday the Lords Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Chelſea College, met at their Office in Killegrew Court, Scotland-Yard, in order to examine ſuch ſuperannuated Invalids as are worn out in his Majeſty's Service, and admitted ſeveral of them into the Penſion of the ſaid College.

Thurſday was held at Guildhall a Court of Common Council, when, after a Debate of near four Hours upon the Bill for licenſing Foreigners to work in this City, and ſome Alterations made therein, it paſſed unanimouſly. The following is an Abſtract of the ſaid Act.

"That after the 1ſt Day of December next, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen may grant a Licence to any Free Maſter, who has uſed his beſt Endeavours, and cannot procure a ſufficient Number of fit and able Free Journeymen to carry on his Buſineſs, to employ ſuch a Number of Foreigners during ſuch Time (never to exceed Six Weeks) and under ſuch Reſtrictions as the ſaid Court ſhall think fit and neceſſary.

On any Tueſday on which no Court ſhall be held, the Power abovementioned to be veſted in the Lord Mayor for the Time being.

No Licence will be granted to any Freeman to employ a Foreigner, unleſs he has one Apprentice, or has had one within 12 Calendar Months next before his Application for ſuch Licence.

The Names, Trades, and Habitations of all Foreigners thus licenſed, are to be firſt regiſtered with the Town-Clerk, who is to keep a Book for that Purpoſe, and have 2s. 6d. for the Regiſtry. All Freemen may inſpect this Book gratis, between Twelve and Two; and if any Perſon regiſtered, ſhould quit his Service before the Expiration of his Licence, the Town-Clerk is to regiſter another for the remaining Term of the Licence, gratis.

The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen have a Power of revoking any Licence."

In caſe of a Vacancy in the Office of Chamberlain of this City, the following Gentlemen intend, 'tis ſaid, to offer themſelves as Candidates, viz. Mr. Dep. Rob. Pycroft, Mr. Dep. Ja. Hodges, and Mr. Dep. Tho. Harriſon.

The Rejoicings at Weſtminſter on account of opening the new Bridge laſt Sunday, were exceſſive and general.—The firſt Stone of this Bridge was laid on Monday, Jan. 29, 1738-9, and would have been finiſhed much ſooner, had not one of the Piers given way, and ſunk a good deal lower than the reſt. 'Tis allowed by Judges of Architecture to be one of the grandeſt Bridges in the World. A Superintendant, or what is commonly called a Bridge-Maſter, will be appointed on Tueſday next, by the Commiſſioners of the Bridge.

The new Road from the New Bridge will be completed to Southwark as ſoon as poſſible.

We hear that the Expreſs diſpatched to Madrid about a Fortnight ago, with the Ratification of the Convention concluded with Spain, was alſo charged with Orders for Mr. Keene, to complain to his Catholic Majeſty, that the Governors of Campeachy and Havanna, under Colour of preventing a contraband Trade, keep Privateers conſtantly cruizing, which moleſt all the Ships they can meet with in the Bay of Campeachy or the Coaſt of Cuba, though the Maſters of thoſe Ships can make it appear, that they were only ſailing from one Britiſh Colony to another, and did not deviate from their right Coaſt. Mr. Keene is likewiſe to demand, that the Merchants who ſuffer by thoſe Seizures and unjuſt Proceedings, be indemnified for their Loſſes; and that the King of Spain, whoſe good Intentions are manifeſtly infringed thereby, would be pleaſed to give preciſe Orders to his American Governors, to prevent theſe Irregularities. 'Tis ſaid the freſh Complaints of the Merchants occaſioned theſe Repreſentations to be made to the Court of Spain.

On Saturday, between One and Two in the Afternoon, the Inhabitants of Hampſtead were alarmed with the Apprehenſions of an Earthquake; but on making an Enquiry into the Cauſe of the extraordinary Shock, it was found that the Undertakers of the new Foundery at Chelſea had carried one of their new-invented Cannon, a Six Pounder, weighing only 350 l. to be proved on Hampſtead Heath. To make their Proof, they fired four Times with Ball; the firſt Time the Cannon was charged with 4 lb. of Powder; at the ſecond Shot it was charged with 5 lb. at the third with 5 and a half, and at the fourth with 6 lb. and a half. The Cannon was not in the leaſt impaired by theſe extraordinary Proofs, which ſurprized every one preſent, as the regular Charge of this new Cannon is but a Pound and a quarter of Powder.

The Diſtemper among the Horned Cattle has broke out at Croydon in Surry. Farmer Allekin has loſt his All; and tho' the Face of the Heath is intollerably froſty, the Diſtemper is there; and Mr. Silliboy, the Cowkeeper, has ſhot three of his Bullocks, to prevent the Contagion from ſpreading.

On Sunday died at Newington the famous Trunkmaker (Mr. Henry Nickleſs) who kept the Shop the Corner of St. Paul's. He died worth near 20,000 l.

Monday was brought before Alderman Whitaker, a Fellow for begging with his Leg up, as tho' he was a Cripple, and committed to Bridewell. When he was apprehended by the Conſtable, finding all Entreaties to be releaſed fruitleſs, he put off the Cripple, had a Race for it, and fairly outrun the Conſtable; but, being ſtopt, he was retaken, and committed as above.

Two Fellows were the ſame Day committed, one to Newgate, and the other to Woodſtreet Compter, for robbing on the Keys.

They write from Shipton-Mallet, of Nov. 10, that "on Thurſday laſt, about 9 in the Morning, (the Keeper being out of Town) ſix of the Priſoners in the Jail there formed a Deſign of breaking out; for this Purpoſe, they ſecured the Turnkey, and after beating him into Submiſſion, tied him Neck and Heels; then they locked the other Priſoners in, and ruſhed into the Kitchen where the Keeper's Wife was, ſeized on her, and with a Hanger one of them was going to chop off her Head, but juſt in the critical Moment the Blow was averted by another of them, who ſwore ſhe ſhould not be killed: During their Diſpute, ſhe took the Opportunity of ſlipping up Stairs, where having ſecured herſelf, ſhe alarmed the Neighbourhood from the Windows; and before the Priſoners could eſcape, they were all taken, and are now ſtapled down to the Floor, and handcuffed."

Wedneſday a Clerk belonging to one of the Public Offices was committed to Woodſtreet Compter, by Alderman Winterbottom, for embezzling 100 l.

Tueſday Night about Seven o'Clock, John Marſton was taken at Ilford in Eſſex, as he was drinking at a Public Houſe, being charged with robbing Alex. How, Eſq; near Rumford, of his Watch, and above 7 l. in Money. He was committed to Chelmsford Jail.

On Tneſday laſt was committed to the Poultry Compter one Sarah Hudſon, being charged by Mr. Millar, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, for coming into his Shop under Pretence of buying Ribbons, and feloniouſly ſtealing a Piece containing 14 Yards. She was Servant to a Merchant at this Time, who gave her a very good Character, but it could not avail any thing, as ſhe had removed the Goods with a felonious Intent, which, if done in Shop or Worehouſe to above 5 s. Value, is a capital Theft.

On Sunday Evening two Gentlemen in a Poſt Chaiſe, from Eaſt-Grinſtead, were in the Waſh-Way near Briſtow-Cauſey, robbed by a ſingle Highwayman of 3 l. and on Monday the Perſon who committed the Robbery was taken as he was coming out of a Barber's Shop in Blackman-ſtreet, and on the Oath of the Driver of the ſaid Chaiſe by Juſtice Hammond committed to the New Jail.

Saturday Afternoon, about 3 o'Clock, as Mr. Marſh of Mrs. Duckett, of Stoke in Surrey, were going home to London, they were accoſted by a Man on Horſeback Wandſworth-Lane, with, How is it Farmer? and imm diately preſenting a Piſtol, demanded their Money. Marſh asked him if he was not in Jeſt, to which made a very earneſt Reply, viz. I'll blow out your Brains you don't deliver immediately, Mr. Marſh was ſatisfied 'twas no Joke, and accordingly gave the High man his Purſe, containing about 30 s. He then demand Mrs. Ducket's Money, ſhe gave him her Purſe likewiſe which was a Half Guinea; but deſiring her Purſe again he very genteelly returned it, with 4 s. to bear their pences. He ſhook Hands with them both at parting, deſired them to excuſe Haſte; for that he was going pay his Compliments to a Coach that about that Time ſetting out from Putney Bowling Green.

On Saturday Sam. Oakley, a Drayman, (who lived Years with the late Mr. Harveſt of Kingſton upon T was committed to the New Jail, Southwark, charged the Oath of Mr. Underwood, for aſſaulting him on Highway, near Bagſhot, with an Intent to rob him, others being with Oakley; but Mr. Underwood reſ and not only eſcaped bring robbed, but raiſed the Cou to purſue them: By which Oakley, his Horſe failing, taken in Bagſhot Town. The other two got off through Favour of the Night. Oakley made a Diſcovery the Juſtice of his Comrades, who are a Diſtiller Butcher; the firſt Oakley's Maſter, named Harveſt of the aforeſaid Harveſt, and lived in St. Giles's; laſt, a Journeyman Butcher laſt of Richmond, but form of Kingſton. Oakley having deſired to be admitted dence, was carried before Wm Hammond, Eſq; and an Information; whereupon that Gentleman directed apprehending Harveſt and the Butcher: But Harv rightly ſuſpecting his Man's Fidelity, in the mean ſurrendered himſelf, and made an Information before Fielding, by whoſe Warrant the Butcher was taken committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell, and himſelf to Gatehouſe. Oakley declares he was importuned by Maſter to go upon the Highway, and that he was only cerned in one other Robbery, which was on a Quaker Baſingſtoke, Wedneſday 7-Night, whom they robbed 8 s. He further ſays, his Maſter prevailed on him by ing him, that they ſhould ſoon get 3 or 400 l. which they had done, he propoſed to ſtick cloſe to the Diſtill Buſineſs.

From Paris they aſſure us, that in the Month of Jan next, there will be another General Aſſembly of Clergy, when the King's definitive Reſolution, in reference to the taxing of that Body, will be certainly communicated to them; to which it is doubted, notwithſtanding the Reports to the contrary, they will be obliged to conform.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 13. They write from Glaſgow, that a few Days ago two Deputies from the Moravians paſſed through that Place, in their Way to Argyleſhire, with an Intention, as it is ſaid, to take a View of that Country, in order to fix on a convenient Place for ſettling a Colony.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Warſaw, Nov. 3. Though the Ravages of the Hiſtory macks in ſome of the Provinces of this Kingdom have been a great Calamity, yet a greater is added to it by the Communication of the contagious Diſtemper, which has manifeſted itſelf in Moldavia, and in ſeveral Villages in the Upper Podalia. This melancholy News has been too truly confirmed by a Letter from the Caſtellan of Wiſſo, who relates, that 30 Villages in the Neighbourhood of Kammiece are infeſted with the Plague.

BANKRUPTS.

Rob. Beatſon, of St. George in the Eaſt, Merchant and Mariner.

Sam. Chatfield, of Aſhborne in Derbyſhire, Maltſter and and Cheeſefactor.

Geo. Whitehead, of Briſtol, Merchant.

Fra. Fox and Wm Jones, of Water-lane, London, Merchants and Co-partners.

John Barrell, of Wellcloſe-Square, Middleſex, Sugar-Refiner.

William Simpſon, of Leiceſter-fields, Middleſex, Wine-Merchant.

Wm Vintner, late of Fleet-Market, St. Bride's, London, Grocer.

John Taylor, of St. George in the Weſt, Victualler and Chapman.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral. ——Several Perſons, before going to Churches and Chapels, together with many Others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May Fair New Chapel, to be detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every Thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the Back of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea, as uſual, any Time 'till four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

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The Letter addreſſed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cheſterfield by Mrs. MUILMAN.

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THE NATURAL METHOD of curing the DISEASES of the Body, and the DISORDERS of the Mind depending on the Body.

In THREE PARTS.

I. GENERAL REFLECTIONS on the Oeconomy of Nature in animal Life.

II. The MEANS and METHOD for preſerving Life and Faculties; and alſo concerning the NATURE and CURE of Acute, Convulſion, and Cephalic Diſorders.

III. REFLECTIONS on the NATURE and CURE of particular Chronical Diſtempers.

By GEORGE CHEYNE, *M. D. R. C. Ed. & F. R. S.*

Alſo, by the ſame AUTHOR,

The Six following BOOKS, *viz.*

1. ESSAY on HEALTH and LONG LIFE. *The* NINTH EDITION.

2. The ENGLISH MALADY; or, A Treatiſe of Nervous Diſeaſes of all Kinds, as Spleen, Vapours, Lowneſs of Spirits, Hypochondriacal and Hyſterical Diſtempers, *&c.* In THREE PARTS.

3. An ESSAY of the true Nature and due Method of treating the GOUT: Together with an Account of the Nature and Uſe of BATH-WATERS, the Manner of uſing them, and the Diſeaſes in which they are proper: As alſo of the Nature and Cure of moſt Chronical Diſtempers. *The* FIFTH EDITION, *corrected and enlarged to more than double the former.*

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LIKEWISE

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Dr. R. NELSON, being well known to have made the Cure of Seminal and Genital Imbecilities his chief Study and Practice for above thirty Years, does recommend his moſt Noble Cleanſing and Strengthning ELIXIR, which thouſands of People have experienced, to be the only BALSAMICK HEALING RESTORING Medicine in the World.

For Gleets and Weakneſſes,

THE Bane of Virility in the one Sex, and Deſtroyer of Fertility in the other, whether from ill cur'd Venereal Infections (that which nothing is more common) or from inordinate Coition, or Self-Pollution (that curſed School Wickedneſs, which ſpoils all our Youth, by nipping their Manhood in the Bud) or from involuntary Emiſſions a Nights in the Sleep, or in the Day Time upon Stool or with the Urine, or from Falls, Blows, Strains, Wrenches, or the like, which drain, and dry up, the Seminals, and wither, as it were the Generative Faculties, cauſing Impotency in Men, the Fluor Albus, and Barrenneſs in Women, (or but a weakly, ſickly Offspring if any) and in the long Run (by impoveriſhing the Blood and Spirits) Melancholy, Vapours, Decays of Nature, and Conſumptions.

No Medicine can be more pleaſant to take, nor any Thing upon Earth more effectual for the Purpoſes; for let the Imbecility be ever ſo great, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, and be either in the Parts Spermatick Veſſels, or Back, with Pain, or without, it certainly Cures, by reviving and enriching the Blood and Spirits, comforting, nouriſhing, and repleniſhing the Reins and Seminals, and ſtrengthning and reſtoring the Genital Parts in both Sexes, how much ſoever weakned, rendred cold, or deadned, and bringing them to their natural Force, Warmth, and Vigour, by thickening and fertilizing the Seed which before was thin, wateriſh, or yellowiſh, and conſequently inſufficient, either for Procreation or the Act of it.

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And alſo

Of BARRENNESS in WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weakneſſes, Coldneſs of Conſtitution, or any other Cauſe whatever.*

The Famous and Ineſtimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The higheſt, richeſt, and moſt powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men, and Barrenneſs in Women, in the Univerſe and which at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices raiſing all the Fluids from their languid depreſſed States to one more florid and ſparkling; opening all Obſtructions, ſtrengthning the Nerves, increaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom and Vivacity replenithing the ſtringy Fibres of the whole habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it in ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſtedfaſtly it renovates, reſtores and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It reinforces a bright lively Diſpoſition baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deem'd incurably barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and become Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by raſh living, Strains of Self Abuſes, had render'd themſelves in a manner impotent, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to that Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It reſtifies all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even ſeems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it ſelf.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5 s. a Bottle, ſeal'd up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A Few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Debre and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that SINE CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, this, in itſelf, is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſides; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common *Preparations* of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, bringeth on in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience it nutritive quickning Properties, in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is ſuch a preſent Help, in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Doſe or two more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up and actuate the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected, and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjuga Intercourſe Prolifick, Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere Street, Clare-Market ſealed up with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon asking for only a Bottle of Quinteſſence.

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THE shortest, safe, and regular Cure, this Day in the World, from the slightest Infection to the most inveterate Degree of it, by a Medicine as pleasant to take, and as easy in its Operation as it is effectual in its Cure; so that the unfortunate Patient gets suddenly and surprizingly well, without Disdain to his Palate, the least Disorder of Body, or any Confinement whatever. This is that great Remedy, now so well known and long experienced to be truly infallible, and is the Grand ANTI-SIPHYLICON that Radcliffe and Garth used to say would totally extirpate the Venereal Disease from the Face of the Earth, were it but universally known, and properly taken. Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their cruel attendant Symptoms, it presently cures; and if taken in Time, ever prevents their taking Place. It is a safe, gentle, and pleasant Family Purge, even for Children as well as grown Persons in all Cases where Purging is necessary; nor can the deepest Scurvy, Rheumatism, Gout, Evil, or Leprosy, stand before it, but are pleasantly cured and thoroughly extirpated by it, as well as the highest and most inveterate State of the confirmed Venereal Disease; which, with all its most raging Symptoms, it soon eradicates, restoring Health, Strength, and Vigor to the Body. Those who once take it, will never have recourse to any Thing else. One Pot in most Cases is sufficient for a Cure.

Price 6s. a Pot, sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by which all Persons may fully understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poison is rooted out of their Bodies. Note, This Grand Anti Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters answered unless Post-paid.

The So-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in Men, and the *Vapours* in Women, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food; whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Chokes, and Uneasiness in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, fluttering Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings of the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other almost innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle with Directions at large.

To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of Late they have been, nor have Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers. This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he has experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even to an infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Relaxation of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength; and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very best Method and Medicine in usual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Rabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain, too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be compleat Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balsamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamic Electuary. No Letters answer'd, unless Post-paid.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived in the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without a sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to increase an confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch; so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and to all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Scotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they alluredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and clean the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

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